Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1860. VOL. 33, NO. 17.

Poetry.

THE CALIFORNIA BROTHERS.

I am dying, brother dying,
Soon you'll miss me from your berth;
And my body will be lying
'Neath the ocean's briny surf.

I am going, brother, going,
Yet my trust in God is strong;
I am willing, brother, knowing,
That he doeth nothing wrong.

Lay up nearer, brother, nearer,
For my limbs are growing cold;
And thy presence seemeth dearer,
As thy arms around me fold.

Tell my father, when you greet him,
That in death I prayed for him;
Prayed that I might one day meet him,
In a world that's free from sin.

Tell my mother, God assist her,
Now that she's growing old;
That her son would glad have kissed her,
When his lips were pale and cold.

Tell my sister—I remember,
Every kindly parting word;
And my heart is still kept tender,
By the tear her memory stirred.

Hearken, brother! catch each whisper,
'Tis my wife I speak of now;
Tell, oh! tell her how I missed her,
When the fever burned my brow.

Tell her she must kiss my children,
As the kiss I last impressed;
Hold them as when last I held them,
Closely folded to my breast.

Oh! my children—heaven bless them;
They were all my life to me;
Would I could once more caress them,
Ere I sink into the sea.

'Twas for them I cross the ocean,
What my hopes were, I'll not tell;
But they've gained an orphans' portion,
Yet "he doeth all things well."

Give them early to the Saviour,
Putting all their trust in God;
And he never will forsake them,
For he says so in his word.

Tell them I'll ne'er reach the harbor,
Where I sought the precious dust;
But I've gained the port of heaven,
Where the gold shall never rust.

Tell them to secure an entrance,
They will meet their father there;
Faith in Jesus and repentance,
Will secure for each a share.

Hark! I hear my Saviour speaking,
'Tis his voice I know so well;
When I am gone, O, don't be weeping,
Brother, hear my last farewell.

CASSIUS M. CLAY IS THREATENED.

The following private letter from Mr. Clay shows that agitation in Madison county is more serious than the Kentucky papers represent.—The letter is dated March 29, 1860:

Yours of the 19th is received. *I* have only time to say that we are in a state of war.—The oligarchy were aiming at *me* in the expulsion of the Bereans from their homes, being in hopes that *I* would forcibly defend them, 'the radicals.' Defeated by my Frankfort speech, rallying all the conservative men to my standard, they churlishly gave in, yet fanning the discontent by grabbing my speeches North, and circulating false rumors. Hanson's return to his sawmill at Berea, (where he employed many Republicans) gave new fuel to the old fire. *I* went there on Saturday, and tried to induce him to leave, telling him he would bring on a fight, and advising the Republicans to keep apart from the movement.—The mob at once cried out that *I* was then plotting an attack. On Monday they met at Berea, insulted the people by searching their houses, and not finding Hanson, they provoked a conflict; several were wounded, and the Lynchers were *defeated*. On Tuesday they returned in full force; but finding no one, they broke up the sawmill, and swore vengeance against me and the whole party. In the meantime (on Tuesday) I spoke at Richmond, stating that I was and had been for peace; that I stood upon the ground of my Frankfort speech, and should defend myself and friends. The mob increased in violence; I lie upon my arms awaiting an attack; my family absolutely refused to retire, saying they will run bullets, and aid, as in 1776. If driven into the woods, I shall attempt to hold my position as long as possible, standing on the constitution, the laws and my right, I will defend them or die. The cannon at Lexington is sent for, and the Governor's aids. Is this my cause only, or that of the American people? Is it to be vindicated in this way, and now? Shall I stand or fall alone? 'May God defend the right.'

Your friend, C. M. CLAY.

P. S. my daughters are as firm as I and Mrs C. C.

Mr. Clay is the wrong man to be assailed in this manner, and he has too many friends not only in Kentucky, but all the free States, to be assailed with impunity. He will not, as he intimates, or rather asks, be allowed to stand or fall alone. The violence that shall strike down so magnanimous a defender of justice and freedom, will inevitably provoke a fearful recompense. We earnestly hope, therefore, that the bullies who persecuted the Bereans will be wise in time.

Report of Hon. John Hickman on the President's Protest

Mr. Hickman, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made the following report on the President's protest:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the Special Message of the President of the United States to the House of Representatives, beg leave to submit the following report:

On the 5th day of March last, John Covode, a Representative in Congress, from the State of Pennsylvania, submitted, and the House of Representatives adopted, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, for the purpose of investigating whether the President of the United States or any other officer of the Government has, by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the action of Congress, or any Committee thereof, for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or Territory; also, to inquire into and investigate whether any officer or officers of the Government have, by combination or otherwise, prevented or defeated, or attempted to prevent or defeat the execution of any law or laws now upon the statute books, and whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any law thereof; that said Committee shall investigate and inquire into the abuses at the Chicago and other Post Offices, and at the Philadelphia and other Navy Yards, and into any abuses in connection with the public buildings and other public works of the United States; and

Resolved, That as the President, in his letter to the Pittsburg Centenary Celebration of the 25th of November, 1858, speaks of the employment of money to carry elections, said Committee shall inquire into and ascertain the amount so used in Pennsylvania, and any other State or States; in what districts it was expended, and by whom and whose authority it was done; and from what source the money was derived, and to report the names of the parties implicated, and that for the purpose aforesaid, the Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, and report at any time.

The message counsels a protest against the action of this House. The President complains that he has been "abused," and that the constitutional rights and immunities of the Executive have been violated in his person. The material positions assumed in the communications are substantially embraced in the following propositions:

1. That the House of Representatives possesses no power under the Constitution, except as an impeaching body, to accuse the President of the United States or any other officer of the Government.

2. That the first recited resolution is an accusation of high crimes and misdemeanors against the President, and that his accuser has been constituted one of his judges.

3. That the charge is too vague and general.

4. That there is danger under such a precedent of an aggrandizement of the Legislative, at the expense of the Executive and Judicial departments.

In consideration of the high source from which the manifesto proceeds, the Committee prefer to confine themselves to an examination of the postulates of the paper, however obnoxious to criticism its general tone may be on the score of taste and temper. But they cannot restrain an expression of their deep regret that an officer who prides himself upon the fact that "the people have thought proper to invest him with the most honorable, responsible and dignified office in the world," and who declares he "feels proudly conscious that there is no public act of his (my) life which will not bear the closest scrutiny," and that he defies "all investigation," should forget, amid the surroundings of the place, and power, and flattery, that he is but the servant of the same people, and that he should not shrink back in terror or anger from a simple inquiry into his stewardship. This is the first time, under the Republic, that a Chief Executive has left a recorded admission that he has been made oblivious of the origin and ephemeral character of his position by the revelries of its enjoyment. To distinguish such conduct by approbation would be to sanction kingly prerogative, and to proclaim that rightful rule came "by the grace of God," and not from the confidence of men. The nation, always charitable in the interpretation of acts and motives, is not prepared to overlook such a delinquency.

The President of the United States, under the Constitution, possesses neither privilege nor immunity beyond the humblest citizen, and is less favored in this respect than Senators and Representatives in Congress. Article 1, section 6, reads: "They (the Senators and Representatives) shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same." No such exemption is made in behalf of the Executive or any other officer of the Government. The conduct of the President is always subject to the constitutional supervision and judgment of Congress; whilst he, on the contrary, has no such power over either branch of that body. He is left, under the law, without shield or protection of any kind, except such as is borne by all. He is as amenable for all his acts after inauguration as before.—He can make no plea which is denied to any other citizen, and is subject to the same scrutiny, trial and punishment, with the proceedings, hazards and penalties of impeachment superadded. The President and citizen stand upon equality of rights. The distinction between them arises from an inequality of duties. Whenever the conduct of the latter is open to inquiry and charge, that of the former is not less so.

The Presidents affirms, with seeming seriousness, in comparing himself with the House of Representatives, that, "as a co-ordinate branch of the Government, he is their equal." This is denied in emphatic terms. He is "co-ordinate" but not co-equal. He is "co-ordinate," for he "holds the same rank," but he is not co-equal, for his immunities and powers are less. The members of the House may claim a privilege, whether right or wrong, which he cannot, and the executive or law-executing power must always be inferior to the legislative or law making power. The latter is omnipotent within the limits of the Constitution: the former is subject, not only to the Constitution, but to the determinations of the latter also.—To repeat the point, the President is not, in any respect, superior to the citizen, merely because he is bound to discharge more numerous duties; and he is not co-equal with that branch of the Government which helps to impose and define those duties. The fact that he holds a limited veto over the legislation of Congress cannot affect the soundness of the views here briefly presented. His claims to "legislative capacity," in other words to possess legislative power, will scarcely be conceded in view of article 1, section 1, of Constitution, declaring that "All legislative powers herein [therein] granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

The President, it will be observed, throughout his message, assumes that the resolution to which he makes reference, charges him with the commission of high crimes and misdemeanors. This was necessary to the argument he has advanced. It is for such charges only the House, has the power of impeachment. The *gravamen* of his complaint is, that the accusations are of such a nature, if true, as would subject him to an impeachment, and that the House has proceeded to pass upon them, or is moving to pass upon them, through a form of proceedings not authorized by the Constitution. Herein lies the fallacy, and that which unexposed, might operate as the deception of the plea. If this were in truth a *charge* against the President, calling for the form of trial prescribed by the Constitution, then the determination of this House might possibly be open to animadversion. Unfortunately for the attempted defence of that officer, there is no *charge* made of any grave offence calling for trial of any kind. It is a mere *inquiry* that is proposed. The language of the resolution may be cited as the best proof. The Committee raised is "for the purpose of *investigating* whether the President of the United States, or any other officer of Government, has, by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the action of Congress, or any Committee thereof, &c., "*to inquire and investigate* whether any officer or officers of the Government have, by combination or otherwise, prevented and defeated, or attempted to prevent and defeat, the execution of any law or laws," &c.; and "whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any laws" &c. If no criminality is alleged, but on the contrary, an *investigation* or *inquiry* alone is proposed, the question may be asked, with ruling force and emphasis, what has the House to do with the law of impeachment?—The resolutions do not contemplate a judgment, and therefore there can be no formal trial under them. But, admit that charges proper for impeachment were made, would the House be bound to submit the matter to any particular Committee, and allow the accused a cross-examination, as the President seems to suppose? By no means. The Constitution prescribes no rules for the House, but it is left perfectly free to adopt its own. It may refer the charges to a standing Committee, or a select Committee, or may proceed without the intervention of either. It may allow cross-examination, or deny it, as to members may seem most proper at the time. The precedent set in the case of Judge Peck, upon which great stress is laid, cannot take away the full discretion allowed by the Constitution, nor make the law either shorter or narrower than it is written. In such a case, each House of Representatives will determine for itself its mode of procedure without suggestions from a "co-ordinate," and rely upon the highest law as its charter. There is no Judge presiding over the Representatives of the sovereign people of the sovereign States to teach and inculcate legal proprieties. When they shall permit even the President to do so, then will there be a law superior to the Constitution, and a discretion locked in chains.

The resolution of the Senate of March 28, 1834, upon which the President seemingly had his eye in the preparation of his protest, presents a case very different from the present one. That body resolved as follows:

"That the President, in his late executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both."

The complaints made by President Jackson to this proceeding were, that the acts charged upon him constituted one of the very highest crimes which that officer can commit, impeachable from its very nature; that the Senate, as his constitutional judges in such a case, not only acoused, but found him guilty of the charge, without any opportunity on his part to defend himself. And Mr. Buchanan, Jan. 16, 1837, speaking on the subject, declared that the Senate had transcended its constitutional power, because the resolution charged an impeachable offence against the President; that criminal intent was involved in the charge, as it was to be presumed from an illegal or criminal act.

The resolutions of the House, on the contrary, do not even imply censure, much less pass judgment. They propose an examination merely such as may be instituted by any member of society against any other member of society, to test informally either honesty or respectability. And has it ever been conceived before, that such a privilege—that of inquiry—does not pertain to every human being?—The fact that such investigation may lead to the conclusion that the party against whom it is brought to bear is guilty of nefarious practices, cannot affect the right; it is preliminary to accusation, trial, and judgment. So here it cannot be made an objection to the action of the House that evidence may thus be found hurting the official character of any or many officers of Government. If it shall be found, in executing the command of these resolutions, that the President is open to a direct charge of high crimes or misdeanors, it will but prove the wisdom of the proceeding. Then, and not till then, may the party sought to be implicated demand the full hearing secured to him by the Constitution. And yet he is subject to the law of the *citizen*; hereafter, possibly, he may invoke the law of the *officer*.

The President esteems it "a violation of the principles of universal justice," that the member moving the resolution should have been appointed one of the Committee provided for by it. His ten years of service, in this body, of which he reminds us, not to speak of his senatorial career, ought to have enabled him to recall to mind the precedents of Congress in such cases.

This is a new and startling objection, condemning as it does, in terms of severe reproach, a practice in legislation co-extensive with our national existence. Certainly it has been the practice to appoint the mover of a special inquiry chairman of the committee raised. Mr. Cushing, in his *Law and Practice*, says: "On the occasion of the appointment to prepare articles of impeachment against Lord Melville, which had been ordered on the motion of Mr. Whitbread, that gentleman was first appointed one of the committee raised." A reason for this course is, doubtless, to be found in the presumption that the person proposing examination has grounds to believe it important, and is, on that account the best qualified to conduct the proceedings.

The President likewise disapproves, in terms of severity, of the phraseology and scope of the resolution. His expression is: "It is as vague and general as the English language affords words in which to make it." If it be true, as before urged, that there is a general right to inquire into the conduct of private citizens and public officers, which may and may not look to accusation and trial, then the remark sinks to a cavil. Under such circumstances, it is not necessary to apprise the individual upon whom the inquiry bears of either the subject or the object of inquiry. The first opportunity for him to require notice is in the legal proceeding which is to end in his acquittal or condemnation. What would be thought of a rule of law requiring even a prosecutor to define his charge, and frame his indictment, without preliminary proceedings or opportunity to inform himself as to its true character? A bare suspicion would scarcely be regarded as a defensive prudence. And in the case of an officer controlling millions of patronage, and an influence penetrating every city, town and hamlet of a vast country, it would be unsafe to assume that informers and witnesses would volunteer against him, especially as favorites and beneficiaries would be the most likely to possess the knowledge needed in the ascertainment of truth. For Congress to reach the conclusion to which the President would lead them, would be to practically settle forever that impeachments were obsolete, and executive officers had the immunity of perfect irresponsibility.

Indistinctness and uncertainty must necessarily precede research. If it were otherwise, all investigations would be rendered useless.—As far as bounds may be set for investigation, the resolution in question will compare favorably with that introduced into the Senate by Mr. Mason, Dec. 5, 1859, bearing upon the invasion of Harper's Ferry. This will be readily admitted by a comparison of the two. The following is the resolution referred to, passed by the Senate Dec. 14, 1859, under which the mover was appointed Chairman of the Committee contemplated by it, and testimony is now being taken.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the fact attending the late invasion and seizure of the Armory and Arsenal of the United States at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, by a band of armed men, and report—

Whether the same was attended by armed resistance to the authorities and public force of United States, and by the murder of any of the citizens of Virginia, or any troops sent there to protect the public property:

Whether such invasion and seizure was made under color of any organization intended to subvert the Government of any of the States of the Union; what was the character and extent of such organization, and whether any citizens of the United States not present were implicated therein, or accessory thereto, by contributions of money, arms, munitions or otherwise;

What was the character and extent of the military equipment in the hands or under the control of said armed band, and where, and how, and when the same was obtained and transported to the place so invaded.

That the Committee report whether any and what legislation may, in their opinion, be necessary on the part of the United States for the future preservation of the peace of the country, or for the safety of the public property, and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Could there well be a more limitless field for experiment? It covers every foot of the country, if not the earth, and lays open every act and motive of every citizen of the United States to analysis, comment and exposure.—It is not deemed necessary to extend remark, as it is sufficient for the argument to propound the question: Where is to be found the doctrine of Jurisprudence, or justice, or propriety, which subjects the every day life of every merchant, farmer, artisan, and laborer to such a test, and protects their servant, the President, from it?

President Jackson, in his message of April 21, 1834, to the Senate, explanatory of his protest of the 18th of April of the same year, says:

"Nor do I claim the right in any manner to supervise or interfere with the persons intrusted with such property or treasure, (the public money and property of the United States,) unless he be an officer whose appointment is, under the Constitution and laws, devolved upon the President alone, or in conjunction with the Senate, and for whose conduct he is constitutionally responsible."

President Polk, of whose Cabinet Mr. Buchanan was a member, during the first session of the Twenty-ninth Congress, used this language.

"If the House of Representatives, as the grand inquest of the nation, should at any time have reason to believe that there had been malversation in office by an improper use or application of the public money by a public officer, and should think proper to institute an inquiry into the matter, all the archives and papers of the Executive Department, public and private, would be subject to the inspection and control of a Committee of their body," &c.

The committee, entertaining the views herein expressed, recommend the adoption of this resolution:

Resolved, That the House dissents from the doctrines of the Special Message of the President of the United States, of March 28, 1869.

That the extent of power contemplated in the adoption of the resolution of inquiry of March 5, 1860, is necessary to the proper discharge of the constitutional duties devolved upon Congress.

The judicial determinations, the opinions of former Presidents, and uniform usage, sanction its exercise, and

That to abandon it would leave the Executive Department of the Government without supervision or responsibility, and would be likely to lead to a concentration of power in the hands of the President dangerous to the rights of a free people.

POTTER AND PRYOR.

"The sequel will demonstrate," said Roger A Pryor, of Virginia. "Let it demonstrate," said John F. Potter, of Wisconsin. "It has demonstrated," responds everybody everywhere. The person who will needlessly provoke a controversy, and taunt his adversary with a lack of courage, and then on the flimsiest pretense, peremptorily invite him to mortal combat, and when his challenge is accepted, refuse to fight on the allegation that the weapons selected are unusual, they affording to each party an equal advantage, must, by the general judgement of men, be written down a braggart and a coward.

To go back a little. Roger A. Pryor brought into the House of Representatives a reputation for rare skill in the *duello*. His friends and backers also pretended that he was a man of extraordinary steadiness of nerve, and of the most unquestionable courage. Early in the session, he gave indications that he was eager to enhance this reputation, and was ready to put his nerve and courage to the trial, on all occasions, suitable and unsuitable. It was evident from the outset of the struggle for the Speakership that the more turbulent and vituperative class of Southern members regarded Pryor as their organ and leader. He was thrust forward in every exigency to utter the sharp sayings, to give the lie, and deal out the general abuse toward the Opposition side of the chamber. In these occasions he openly or covertly alluded to the dueling code, sometimes giving his opponents to understand, in the most patronizing style, that he had no intention of invoking its aid, in that particular instance, in his own behalf; and then, again informing his antagonists, in the haughtiest manner, that if they felt aggrieved they had their remedy under the code.

Following this general line of policy, and being careful always to pick his quarrels with those who eschewed the code, his first encounter was with Mr. Nelson, a quiet, elderly member from Tennessee. He came out of this contest crestfallen, and with the laugh of the House ringing pitilessly in his ears. He afterward made a most abusive assault upon Mr. Sherman, using toward him, and at a time when that gentleman, from the delicacy of his position as a candidate for the chair, could not reply, language that outraged all the canons of parliamentary law and good breeding. His next attack was upon Mr. Hickman, whom he called, in substance, a liar; and, when mildly rebuked for it by his senior colleague, Mr. Millson, repeated the insult with a menace, and referred Hickman for redress to the code. Not long after, he set all the rules of social decency at defiance by an assault, alike vulgar and brutal, on the floor of the House, upon the wife of the editor of one of our city cotemporaries. The violent blows he received in return for this scandalous proceeding kept him rather quiet for a while. But, panting for notoriety, he made his recent attack upon Mr. Lovejoy, which led, by a plain path, to his affair with Mr. Potter.

The principles of this journal, in regard to the code recognized among duelists are well understood, and need not now be repeated. We leave those principles to vindicate themselves, while we contemplate, from its own exceptional stand-point, the peculiar case of Mr. Potter.

Doubtless his prompt acceptance of Mr. Pryor's peremptory challenge will be condemned by many persons whose good opinion he would not willingly forfeit. All such persons should know that Mr. Potter, so far from being a duelist, sincerely regards the code as a relic of barbarism. But, so baseless were the grounds, even within the canons of the code, upon which Pryor challenged him to combat, that he and his friends believed that a deliberate purpose was formed to take his life, and that, therefore, it was a mere question whether he would fight according to prescribed rules, or, declining to do so, would subject himself to the hazards of a street assault, at an unguarded moment, after the manner of Edmundson's attack upon Hickman. Reasons, not patent to all, but known to him, induced Potter to believe that, if he declined the duello, he would be liable to assassination; and, therefore, he accepted Pryor's challenge.

But Mr. Potter was actuated by motives higher and broader than any mere personal considerations. We doubt whether a braver man lives. He has that calm, self-reliant courage that always measures its words and deeds, that never acts upon unreasoning impulse, that moves forward to its position after a considerate estimate of ultimate consequences; and, once having taken its ground, never yields it but with life.—He felt that in this case, a deliberate effort was being made to sacrifice freedom of speech on the floor of the House of Representatives, and to dishonor and disgrace the Republican portion of the chamber; and that each of these interests was, for the time, committed to his keeping, and was sought to be imperiled in his person. He thereupon determined to meet the exigency, and defend, at every hazard his own rights, and the rights of his constituents, and also, and more especially, the freedom of debate on the Republican side of the hall, which this pestilent Pryor and his brawling backers had for four months been trying to strike down.

The explanatory debate on Wednesday between Pryor and Potter, respecting what occurred on the day Lovejoy spoke, was a culminating point in the series of outrages heaped by the Chivalry upon the Republicans from the commencement of the session. "Thieves," "traitors," "murders," "incendiaries," were the common current of epithets which had been poured upon them for weeks. Lovejoy was repelling these assaults, with glowing words and emphatic gestures. Pryor, advancing toward him in the most insolent manner, told him he should not stand in the area, in front of the Chair and shake his fists in a ruffianly manner at members. Potter simply responded, "You are doing the same thing." That Potter thus said, and that it was a faithful statement of what Pryor was then doing, is unquestionable. And for these words Pryor challenged him. It is alleged at Washington that the challenge was sent after a conference between some ten or a dozen Democratic members, of whom Potter's colleague was one, at which the opinion was expressed that Potter would not accept a challenge. If this be so, then it is a striking proof of the oft-asserted fact that no Southern man will "call out" a Northerner whom he undoubtingly believes will respond to his call.—It also presents in its true light the valor of Roger A. Pryor. But, at all events, and whether the off spring of a Democratic conspiracy, or the mere impulse of the disgraced braggart who sent the hostile missive, it was an attempt to bully and browbeat, and, if possible, disgrace, every Republican who maintained and was determined to practice freedom of debate in the House. And most effectually has this attempt been crushed by the undaunted conduct of John F. Potter.

Of Roger A. Pryor there can be but one opinion among sensible men. He has been seeking a fight with somebody all Winter.—He has had an opportunity to mingle in one on equal terms, and under the rules of his much cherished "code," and he has shown the white feather. By one of the recognized canons of that code, everybody is authorized to post him as "a poltroon and a coward." It is in vain for Pryor and his patrons to attempt to creep, out of this dilemma through the small crevice of the alleged unusual character of the weapons, proposed by the second of Potter. Knives are a recognized, and not an unusual dueling weapon, in all the States along the Mississippi Valley. We care nothing about the custom in Virginia. Potter lives in Wisconsin, near the Mississippi River, and is not amenable to the code as construed in Virginia, but rather on the banks of that river.

But we care nothing about the weapons, except that they give an equal chance to both parties. This latter point being secured, a really courageous man, yea, anybody but the veriest poltroon, would, after doing and saying what Pryor had done and said, have fought Potter with any weapon. He had, in the presence of the House of Representatives, impliedly charged Potter with cowardice, in telling him in substance that the sequel would demonstrate that he would not stand by his words; that he (Pryor) would make him eat them, rather.—Pryor, too, was told by practiced duelists, that there was no sufficient ground for a challenge. And, yet, without first demanding an explanation of the words claimed to be offensive, he sends Potter a peremptory summons to the field. Potter avows his readiness to go, and promptly proceeds to exercise his undoubted privilege of choosing the weapons. Now, any creature, after proceeding by such a path, to such a position, and with such a flourish of taunts and innuendoes, would, if he had the courage of a louse, fight his foe with any death-dealing instrument that could be brought upon the field.

No! the defeat is not in the canons of the code, but in the pluck of Pryor. He is a dainty assassin, who affects hair-triggers, because his fingers have been trained to their use; but he has no stomach for a fair fight, which might result in his being carved up for worms.

But, we are forgetting that Col. Lander, the second of Mr. Potter, acting strictly within the code, took offense at the suggestion that the kind of weapon which his principal had, through him, selected, was barbarious; and thereupon, proceeding upon the celebrated precedent of the Graves and Cilley duel, *he* proposed to fight Pryor with any weapon which that fastidious gentleman might select. Whereupon this stickler for the tenets of the code, this punctilious Pryor, not relishing the whistling of bullets any more than the gleaming of knives, conceived a sudden prejudice against pistols, and informed Col. Lander that he had no controversy with him! And so, Roger A. Pryor, not to put too fine a point upon it, who had gone swaggering into this quarrel, skulked out of it a doubly disgraced man.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

BARNUM ERECT.—We see by the New York papers, that the great showman has disposed of the great clock debt, and come to "time." The Museum is to be once more under his control, and the world is to sit down to its ancient feast of astonishment every morning. While the Pharisees were abusing him, Barnum was in Europe lecturing, and applying his earnings to the extinguishment of his indebtedness. That was honest, anyhow.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, April 27, 1860.

FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860,

HON. SIMON CAMERON,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

FOR GOVERNOR:

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

REMOVAL.

The office of the "Bedford Inquirer," has been removed to the brick building, one door south of our former office, immediately opposite the Mengel House, and formerly occupied by Charles McDowell, Esq., dec'd, and known as the "Bee Hive Printing Office."

PAY UP!

As very few of our subscribers have heeded our former duns, we hope now, all who owe us will bring, or send the money, or parts of it, or at least let us hear from them, by Court Week.

PEOPLE'S MEETING.

A mass meeting of the People's Party of Bedford County, will be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on the evening of Tuesday, the first day of May, next, being the Tuesday evening of Court week, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of the Hon. Andrew G. Curtin.

Several addresses may be expected.

By order of the County Committee.

S. L. RUSSELL,
Chairman.

April 20, 1860.

"WHISTLING TO KEEP THEIR COURAGE UP."

The last Gazette publishes a number of local elections in cities, and small towns where the Locofocos carried their ticket, and rejoices thereat exceedingly. This is the only kind of victories it gets to crow over. In the strongest Republican or Locofoco States, there are always some towns or counties that are on the opposite side, and these are the kind only that that paper publishes. It takes care not to mention the large majority of places where the opposition triumphed, but then this would not answer its purpose.

It crows greatly over an election for Judge in Wisconsin, but don't tell its readers the facts, and that no Locofoco was elected there. The Republicans are all powerful in that young giant of the West. They nominated a candidate for Judge, who, on account of local causes, was unpopular with the party; consequently a portion of the party nominated another man and voted for him. Locofocoism being in a vast minority, and seeing the hopelessness of electing a candidate of their own, voted for the latter Republican, Dixon, and he was elected. They now claim it as a Locofoco triumph. Bah!

That paper also crows over the recent election in Harrisburg. That city has been Locofoco by from 300 to 700 majority for many years. Last fall Wm. H. Kepner, the present Locofoco mayor, ran for Commissioner, and had, in this same Harrisburg, **533** majority, and this spring he has only **135** majority,—*a loss in six months of just* **398!** Locofocoism is welcome to all the capital it can make out of that. If, in six months, Mr. Gazette, the Opposition gain in a city the size of Harrisburg 398 votes, what will our majority next fall be, in comparison to the last, when our majority was about 18,000, in the State?

DEATHS.—Within the last six months, the stern monster, Death, has been very active in our midst, striking down all classes of our citizens, old and young, and all sexes. Never before, within our recollection, have so many deaths occurred in Bedford and vicinity, within so short a time. Since our last, Mrs. CARRIE M. ANDERSON, wife of Dr. Anderson, of Bedford Tp., has departed, her disease being lung fever; JOHN M. LUTHER, son of Mr. John J. Luther, of Bedford Borough, in the 19th year of his age, of inflamation of the lungs; and JOHN FUNK, an old citizen of Bedford, of paralysis, aged about 71 years. A few weeks ago, all of these persons were in apparently good health. How true, that "in the midst of life we are in death.

The Locofoco National Convention is now in session in Charleston. Francis B. Flournoy, a Douglas man, from Arkansas, was chosen temporary Chairman. Many speculations are afloat as to who will be the candidate for President, but our opinion is that Douglas will be nominated.

We publish in another column the famous letter of Mr. Buchanan to R. J. Walker, whilst Governor of Kansas. No further evidence is needed to show the hypocrisy, deceit, and double-dealing of the old sinner.

The House Republicans came square up to the work on the 11th, and put the bill through to admit Kansas into the Union as a Sovereign State, by a vote of 182 to 73. The bill admits Kansas under the Wyandotte Constitution, on an equal footing with the original States in all respects. The boundaries are the same as designated in the Wyandotte Constitution, and until the next general apportionment, Kansas will have but one member of the House of Representatives.

Three members from the Slaveholding States voted for the admission of Kansas—Messrs. Barrett, Etheridge, and Webster. Three Democrats from the Free States voted to keep Kansas out—Messrs. English, Sickles and Scott.

We trust the Senate will pass the House bill, and let the President, who labored so industriously to get Kansas in under a Slave Constitution, have the luxury of vetoing Free Kansas, if he dares. It is thought, however, that the Democratic Senate will change the boundaries, if it does not kill the House measure outright.

"COVODE'S SMELLING COMMITTEE."—*Gazette.*

Yes, this is a great "smelling Committee," it has *scented out* vast rascality by old Mr. Buchanan, in using money in elections—rascality in the public printing—and it has *smelled* out the famous Walker letter. In fact, you can't look at a paper but you see evidence that this Committee has *smelled* out some new rascality of Locofocoism. Let it go on *smelling*—and corruption will be hurled from power by its olfactory sense.

HICKMAN'S REPORT.

We call attention to the Report of Hon. John Hickman, on the recent extraordinary message of the President, in relation to the Covode Committee. It is a powerful document, and completely refutes the position taken by Mr. Buchanan, that that committee has no right to investigate his conduct. Read this document.

PARADES.—The days for holding the military parades, as will be seen from this paper, have been changed from last week's announcement, in consequence of the Brigade Inspector, Maj. Sanson, having been summoned to attend Pittsburg, as a juror.

Hon. Wm. A. C. Lawrence, of Dauphin County, and Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pa., for the last two sessions, died in Harrisburg, on Sunday morning last, of consumption, aged about 28 years.

We hope all our friends will attend the meeting, in the Court House, on next Tuesday evening.

AN INTERESTING REVELATION.

Testimony of Mr. Schnabel—Mr. Buchanan's Letter to Robert J. Walker—Original Anti-Lecompton Views.

MR. ELLIS B. SCHNABEL BEFORE THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Ellis B. Schnabel, having been sworn before the Covode Committee, testified as follows:

Question—Were you ever shown a letter, dated July 12, 1857, written by the President of the U. States to Governor R. J. Walker, the latter then being in Kansas?

Answer—I never saw but one letter in manuscript written by the President to Gov. Walker, and that, I believe, bore the date of July 12, 1857.

Question—Was it shown to you confidentially; or are you at liberty, without violating any promises of secrecy, to speak of its contents?

Answer—I am under no obligations of secrecy whatever. I have discussed the merits of that letter with a great many different persons with the last eighteen months. Gov. Walker exhibited it to me in vindication of his course in Kansas, and at the time also stated that he himself was under no confidential restraints. At this time Gov. Walker was exceedingly indignant and angry. He also freely expressed his fear that the President would not only destroy the Democratic party, but the country with it. I urged immediate publication. He feared the consequences to the country, and thought its welfare would be best secured by not being too precipitant, although he stated with determined emphasis, that inasmuch as the President had suddenly changed front since the date of that letter, the tendency of which change might be to disparage him (Walker) in public estimation as a faithful servant of the people, should that ever appear, either in assailing his honor, or the manner in which he discharged his duties as public officer, he not only felt entirely free, but would justify and defend himself before the country by publishing the letter of the 12th of July, 1857. He expressly stated that the letter was semi-official and entirely divested of confidential restrictions. As for myself, having no confidential obligations resting upon me, and having freely discussed the matter with numerous persons at intervals during a year and a half, at least, I feel perfectly free to speak of its contents.

Question—What is your recollection of its contents?

Answer—The time I saw the letter was soon after the resignation of Gov. Walker. I had, with many other gentlemen, earnestly urged his appointment; hence, I felt a profound interest in his success. Conversing with him about what was deemed an indirect removal of him from Kansas, led to the introduction of this letter at the interview referred to. I considered it a most extraordinary document, when I remembered that Mr. Walker was no longer Governor of Kansas. It seemed to me, from the contents of this letter, that he was forced to abandon his post because he had faithfully carried out, as far as he had power, the instructions and advice of President Buchanan, I consider the letter an unqualified indorsement of Gov. Walker's course in Kansas. I was particularly struck with the potent fact that the President considered the *submission of the Constitution by the Convention, to the people of Kansas, as the true principle and interpretation of the Kansas and Nebraska bill.*

Further, that his views were equivalent to advising Gov. Walker to devote himself to the policy of sumission, for the double reason, first, that it would secure his success, and his success would prove fatal to the resolutions against Gov. Walker, passed a short time previous in Georgia and Mississippi. The President plainly indicated to Gov. Walker that his success depended upon the doctrine of submission, and adds almost in the following words, that upon the doctrine of submission of the Constitution to the people, he (the President) was willing to stand or fall. I remember, also, that I was impressed with the singular solemnity of the President, from the fact the advice contained in the letter was clinched with a seemingly devout prayer. This is substantially my recollection of the spirit and meaning of that document as it was read to me by Gov. Walker.

Question—Have you recently conversed with any member of this Administration on the subject of this letter? If so, are you at liberty to speak of it?

Answer—I have recently had such conversation. There is no secret about it; no confidential restraint upon either of the porties. I have described the scene to many persons since Friday last. I presume this Committee, like many others, has heard of it. I had an accidental discussion with Attorney General Black upon the truth of the existence of such a document as the one referred to in this testimony, he denying, and I affirming. He declared that no such document existed, and never did exist. I told him I had seen it. He affirmed that I was mistaken; that if such a letter existed no good citizen would withhold it. I inquired of him whether he invited its production in the name of the President. He replied "Yes," that he challenged its production. That if Gov. Walker had such a paper, his duty to his country, as well as to himself, required him to produce it. That in point of fact, however, he said the story was not founded in truth, or words to that effect. Many severe remarks passed between us. He was in a state of great excitement. When I referred a second time to my having seen it, he again, in high rage, declared that I was in gross error; that the President never wrote such a document; and if Gov. Walker, or any other person, pretended to have such a document, it was a mere pretence, to cover up a perpetrated or intended treason to the Democratic party, or a mere pretext for deserting to the Black Republican ranks. He further added, that if any one attacked the Administration on this ground, (to use his exact words,) "*We will put a shirt upon him from which he will never escape.*"

The following is a copy of Mr. Buchanan's celebrated letter to Robert J. Walker, when Governor of Kansas, referred to in the testimony of Mr. Schnabel:

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR:

I duly received your letter of the 28th ult., on Friday last, and read it to the Cabinet then in session. The views which it contained were not calculated to assure us of your success, though we did not despond; hence you may judge with what satisfaction we received an account of the proceedings of the National Democratic Convention held at Lecompton on the 3d inst. The point on which your own success depends in the submission of the Constitution to the people of Kansas; and by the people, I mean, and I have no doubt you mean, actual *bona fide* residents of Kansas, I am willing to stand or fall. It is the principle of the Kansas Nebraska bill; the principle of popular sovereignty and the principle at the foundation of all popular government. The more it is discussed the stronger it will become. Should the Convention of Kansas adopt this principle, all will be settled harmoniously, and, with the blessing of Providence, you will return triumphantly from your arduous, important and responsible station.

The strictures of the Georgia and Mississippi Conventions will then pass away and be speedily forgotten. In regard to Georgia, our news from that State is becoming better every day. We have not yet had time to hear much from Mississippi.—Should you answer the resolution of the latter, I advise you to make the great principle of the submission of the Constitution to the *bona fide* residents of Kansas conspicuously prominent. On this you will be irrisistable. With the question of climate every person is acquainted, and the more you insist upon this the more will our opponents urge that we are violating the principle of non-interference at the foundation of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. It is strange that people at a distance, who have no practical acquaintance with the condition of Kansas, should undertake to be wiser than those on the spot. It is, beyond all question, the true policy to build up a great Democratic party there to maintain the Constitution and the laws, composed of Pro-Slavery and Free-State Democrats, and if the majority should be against Slavery, to obtain such Constitutional provisions as will secure the rights of slaveholders in Missouri and other States, and maintain all the laws guarding the just rights of the South.

You are right in your conjecture as to the cause of Judge Williams' appointment. We supposed it would be peculiarly acceptable to yourself, and that he might aid in carrying out your policy.

Colonel Cumming has been appointed Governor of Utah. This will enable him place to the vacant after the brief period required for settling up his business, and I certainly shall be disposed to fill it by the appointment of Mr. Stevens.

General Harney has been ordered to command the expedition to Utah, but we must continue to have him with you, at least until you are out of the woods. Kansas is vastly more important at the present moment than Utah.

The pressure upon me continues without intermission. I pray the Divine Providence, in which I place my trust, may graciously preserve my life and health until the end of my term. But God's will be done in any event.

With every sentiment of esteem,
I remain always sincerely your friend,
[Signed] JAMES BUCHANAN.

To Hon. Robert J. Walker.

Before producing this letter, Governor Walker explained to the committee all the facts connected with it. It seems that Mr. Covode has been in pursuit of this point for several days. The development will take Attorney-General Black by surprise. McDougal and McElhone were both examined and testified to the existence and contents of the letter before it was produced. To-morrow Mr. Vandyke will produce correspondence between himself and the President, which will afford another interesting chapter.

After the reading of the letter, Mr. Walker proceeded to give a historical account of his appointment as Governor of Kansas, and of his action there under the views and instructions of the President, demonstrating that he had been fully sustained by the President until the latter changed his policy, in November, 1857. He also explained how the programme of the Lecompton Convention had been prepared in Washington, and transmitted to Kansas, and his co-operation asked and refused: first, because it did not submit the Constitution to the people; and second, because it did not even submit the slavery question to the people, but only to those who were willing to vote for the Constitution, being a very small minority of the whole.

Governor Walker then declared at that date, in the fall of 1857, in Kansas, that this device was a wretched fraud and base counterfeit, designed to prevent the people of Kansas from voting even on the question of Slavery. On being then informed that it was the programme of the President and of the Administration, he denied that it could possibly be the programme of the President, and showed Mr. Buchanan's letter of the 12th of July, 1857, to sustain the assertion. Mr. Walker was assured that the President had changed his opinion and that all the cabinet went with him. Mr. Walker said that, whatever the President or Cabinet might do or say on this subject, he would forever denounce this programme as base and dishonorable, and as forfeiting the pledges which he (Mr. Walker) had made in his own name and that of the President—that the Constitution should be submitted to the vote of the people of Kansas for ratification or rejection, upon the faith of which pledge the people had acted, and, in the absence of which, Kansas would have been involved in immediate revolution and the whole country in civil war.

Governor Walker said he had never retracted or modified one word he had ever uttered, or one line he had ever written on this subject, and never should do so.

When Mr. Walker read the testimony of Schnable he became highly indignant. He holds that the denial of Attorney General Black, that any letter of instructions from the President to Gov. Walker existed, and Black's defiance to either Walker or Schnable to produce it, is equivalent to a charge of falsehood and forgery upon him, and it is said that Gov. Walker has already called the Attorney General to a personal account, and that a resort to arms upon the field may be the result of the correspondence on the subject, which is said to be going on to-night. Indeed, a rumor is afloat throughout the city, at the time of writing, that notes have passed between Messrs. Walker and Black, agreeing upon a duel; but I doubt if the affair has proceeded to such an extent at this time.

Senator Wigfall, of Texas, "the illustrious Wigfall," declares that "poverty is a crime." This is Loco Foco doctrine.

Washington Correspondence.

A MEMBER OF THE CABINET CHALLENGED.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker sent a peremptory challenge to Attorney General Black on Thursday afternoon, by the hands of Senator Brown, of Mississippi. Mr. Black verbally declined accepting the invitation without explanation. This action of Gov. Walker grows out of the testimony of Mr. Schnable, of Pennsylvania, before the Covode Committee.

THE COVODE INVESTIGATION.

J. C. Vandyke was before the Committee yesterday, and submitted the correspondence with the President in relation to his removal from the office of District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The correspondence is most important. The President bases the removal on the ground of Vandyke's personal hostility to the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, whilst Vandyke contends that he was removed because he refused to unite with the other office holders of Philadelphia to control the party nominations.

THE TREATIES.

A caucus of the Republican Senators to-day, resulted in an agreement to support the Nicaraguan Treaty, with an amendment guarding the use of troops by Congressional legislation. The ratification of the treaty may be considered a fixed fact.

ABOUT THE PURCHASE OF THE UNION—HOW IT WAS PAID FOR.

The Report of the Senate Printing Investigating Committee gives some fresh disclosures from Mr. Wendell.

Examination of Mr. Wendell resumed. The witness exhibited the following paper.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1859.

Gentlemen:—You were consulted by us concerning the transfer which has this day been made between us of the Union newspaper.—You know the views and expectations which influenced us on both sides. While we do not contemplate the slightest difficulty, yet it is possible that some collision of interest, or some difficulty of opinion concerning our rights or duties, may hereafter arise. In that event, we have agreed to leave all questions between us to your arbitrament, and your decision shall be binding and conclusive upon us both. If you shall differ, you may choose some third person as an umpire. It is, as you know, understood between us that the purchaser of the Union shall not be a competitor with the seller for any portion of the Executive work now done by Mr. Wendell at his large office, but that Mr. Bowman *shall receive at the rate of twenty thousand dollars per annum so long as Wendell continues to do the work as he does it now, but no longer.* If the work aforesaid be withdrawn from Wendell, his obligation to pay this twenty thousand dollars shall cease. If any considerable portion is withdrawn, it will be for you to decide whether Wendell's payment shall cease, or in what proportion it shall continue.

We are very respectfully, your obedient servants,

C. WENDELL,
GEO. W. BOWMAN.

Messrs. A. O. P. Nicholson and J. S. Black.

By the Chairman:

Question—These are the signatures of yourself and Mr. Bowman?

Answer—They are sir.

Question—will you state to the Committee what occurred at or about the time of this transfer in relation to the public printing, and the payments made by you out of its proceeds?

Answer—About the close of the last Congress I was very desirous to make some change in the condition of the paper and the performance of the public printing, and I made a proposition to give the paper to the Administration, to place it at the disposal of the Administration, offering to contribute from the profits of the work $10,000 per annum to support it—I mean from the profits of the work at the disposal of the President. I made the proposition to the President direct. After some considerable negotiation the transfer was made. This paper was written to express our views and sentiments, and Mr. Bowman took possession, the amount being increased from $10,000 to $20,000 per annum, as is expressed in that stipulation.

Q. At whose suggestion was the amount increased?

A. Not at mine; it came from some gentleman connected with the Administration. The views and expectations which influenced us on both sides were that Mr. Bowman would be elected Printer to Congress, or at least to the Senate, and that I should do the printing, receiving a greater portion of the emoluments therefrom as remuneration for the paper. I paid him, on the 11th day of April, $5,000 on account of the $20,000. For three of the $5,000 I have a receipt; the other $2,000 he declined receipting for, because it was to go to Mr. Baker, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, as the agent of the Pennsylvanian in Philadelphia, as I understood, which money I paid through a friend to him.

Q. To Bowman or Baker?

A. I cannot say whether to Bowman or Baker. I think the money went to a creditor of the Pennsylvanian. That, however, I do not know. Mr. Megargee, of Philadelphia, was the friend through whom I paid the money.—The stipulation, it will be observed, requires me to pay George W. Bowman $20,000 per annum. I was informed that one half of the amount was to go to the Pennsylvanian. During the year I gave him orders, as per his receipt to me, to the amount of $6,306 20.

Q. At whose request or suggestion was the sum raised from $10,000 to $20,000?

A. I cannot state whether it was Judge Black or Mr. Bowman. About the time of the transfer the Philadelphia people were anxious, and the Collector was down here, if I remember right, and I have the impression that it was at his instigation He stood godfather for the Pennsylvanian. I allude to Mr. Baker.

AGENCY OF THE PRESIDENT.

Q. You made this proposition, of $10,000 to the President?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the President a party to these conversations and consultations?

A. I made the first proposition in writing through Judge Nicholson, who had been a partner of mine, or I of his. He was formerly, gentlemen will remember, Printer to the Senate. I had been his business man during the whole of his connection with the printing. I had purchased his half of the Union; and and through him I opened negotiations with the President, which were consummated by Judge Black on behalf of Bowman. I had little, if any, conversation with Bowman. I do not remember any until we went to sign those papers.

Q. You said the proposition was in writing.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To whom was it addressed?

A. I think to the President.

Q. Then he was a party to this transaction?

A. In so far as commencing negotiations.—Subsequent conversations were held mainly with Judge Black and Hon. John Appleton.

Q. What other sums of money have you been called upon to pay or have you paid?

A. I paid to Mr. Rice, of the Pennsylvanian, under an arrangement with him, $11,198 57, besides the two sums you have mentioned.

Q. Any other sums, Mr. Wendell?

A. To Mr. Severns, of the Philadelphia Argus, rising $5,000. The total charge was $7 150, but a portion of that was not directly for the Argus. Those may be considered by the direction of the Executive.

Q. Whom do you mean by the Executive?

A. James Buchanan.

THE NEW KINGDOM OF SARDINIA.—The extent and population of the new Kingdom of Sardinia compares with the old as follows:

OLD KINGDOM.		NEW KINGDOM.	
Area.		*Area*	
Piedmont	16,275	Piedmont	16,275
Island	9,235	Island	9,235
Savoy	2,472	Lombardy	8,331
	27,982	Tuscany	8,546
		Romagna	5,074
		Parma	2,382
		Modena	2,332
			52,175
Population.		*Population.*	
Piedmont	4,217,130	Piedmont	4,217,130
Island	552,665	Island	552,665
Savoy	320,450	Lombardy	2,725,740
	5,090,245	Tuscany	1,778,021
		Romagna	1,176,132
		Parma	502,841
		Modena	586,458
			11,538,987

Thus it will be seen that Sardinia has nearly doubled in Territory, and more than doubled in population, by the changes consequent upon the War. It now ranks among the formidable powers of Europe, being in population only a little behind Prussia, Spain, or Turkey—while it completely outranks Portugal, Sweden, Belgium, Naples or Denmark.

The Bedford Lyceum will meet in the Court House, on Saturday evening, next. Declaimer, Wm. Fyan: Essayist, Dr. Hickok. Question: "Was the Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, justifiable?" Affirmative, O. H. Gaither; Negative, Dr. Compher.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do,use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson,418 Arch Street,Philadelphia,Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.
May. 27-1y.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 19th inst., by the Rev. Sam'l Yingling, Mr. JOHN H. GRIFFITH, of St. Clair tp., to Miss CATHARINE MILLER, of Union tp., Bedford Co.

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. HENRY B. PENCYL to Miss ELIZABETH HERSHBERGER, both of Bedford tp.

On the 24th inst by the same, Mr. JAMES ENGLAND, of Friend's Cove, to Miss ELIZABETH BOTTOMFIELD, of Snake Spring Valley.

DIED.

JOSIAH D. SHUCK, after a lingering and almost painless illness, departed this life, April 9th 1860, aged 43 years and 10 months.

In the death of Mr. Shuck, Bedford sustains the loss of one of her most valued citizens.—As a man of business aptitude and thrift, he had few, if any superiors. He was outspoken, candid, ready, honest, prompt. As a counseller in public enterprises, he was looked up to and his opinions sought. He was a friend to the poor. While he lived, and now especially since he is gone, their tongues are eloquent with his praise. He was their counsellor, devising schemes or business plans for them by which to help them on their feet—and, where it would be appreciated or discreet to do so, was ready to afford the necessary aid to help them start. Others have been fed and clothed by his benefactions.

He became a disciple of the Saviour by conversion when between 15 and 16 years of age, and for some two years followed him openly and worthily in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church. At length, however, becoming offended by what he regarded as an inconsistency in a few of the members of the Church, he improperly withdrew from it, and, like Peter, fell in the back ground, and followed, if at all in the far off distance. Like Peter he publicly denied that he was a disciple, but, like him, he retained a secred lingering regard for his Lord, and never ceased, as he afterward professed, secretly and daily to pray. This, instead of keeping his lighted candle in the candlestick, he put it under a bushel, where, being smothered, it necessarily went out. Prayer was continued to be sure—but, there was no answering assistance. A species of Confidence in his God was presumed, but only presumed, for, that there could have been no Divine approval, is most scripturally manifest to all who understand *the genius of the Divine Administration.* "If I regard iniquity in my heart," says the Psalmist, "the Lord will not hear me." But was not his neglect publicly to acknowledge and serve his Saviour, an iniquity? See, It is a command of the Saviour to confess him before men—and to obey the Saviour is manifestly to do good—now it is said again "*To him that knoweth to do good and doeth it not to him it is sin.*" This his neglect therefore was his spiritually fatal iniquity. This prevented *the hearing of his prayers.* This, too, but for a timely repentance and reformation, would have prevented his being "confessed before the Father and his Holy Angels." This alas! was the mistake of Mr. Shuck's life.—Had he "*stood up for Jesus*" as he should have done, how many souls might he have been instrumental in saving from death, and what a multitude of sins, might thus have been covered—and what an increased gracious reward, too, he might have had eternally to enjoy in heaven. Of all this he was most fully convinced before his death, and O, how bitterly did he repent it. But though repentance came, genuinely and thoroughly, as we think, yet the moments—*the years*—that had been lost were lost forever. Had it been in his power, how gladly would he have recalled his life in this respect, and how differently would he have appreciated it. But alas! time once past never returns.

He saw his duty and some six months before his death publicly reunited with the church.—This duty done, he sincerely sought, by prayer, forgiveness for the past. In mercy his suit was heard and he obtained witness that he was accepted.

He now again rejoiced in a sense of the Divine favor—and from this time forth exhorted all who came in his way, "that with purpose of heart they should turn unto the Lord." From this time till his death not a cloud obscured his spiritual horizon. He was constantly trustful, happy and resigned. The vigilence and honesty that had hitherto marked all his business habitudes seemed now applied to self examination and safety, as well as to the advancement of the cause of the Redeemer.

Had it been the pleasure of the Master, he said he would have loved to remain awhile longer in this, as he regarded it, "beautiful world" especially that he might have the care and rearing of his young family. Still if the Divine Wisdom saw it best to remove him, he was resigned, and could entrust both his companion and little ones to Him who has said "I will be a Father to the Fatherless and the widow's God." While impressing his farewell kiss upon the fair countenances of his little daughters, he observed his wife to weep, when addressing himself to her he said with both tenderness and assurance "weep not for me all is well." His confidence continued unshaken and his mind serene and rational to the last.—Then

"As fades a summer's cloud away,
As sinks the gale when storms are o'er,
As gently shuts the eye of day,
As dies a wave along the shore."

so gently did he resign his spirit into the arms of his Redeemer.

"Forever with the Lord
Amen so let it be,
Life from the dead is in that word
'Tis immortality."

S. B.

Near Schellsburg, on the 10th inst., Mr. JOHN BLACK, in the 57th year of his age.

The announcement of the death of Mr. B. cast a gloom over our community. He was a man of unimpeachable integrity, and possessed those virtues of heart whichso beautifully adorn the christian life. Especially does the Lutheran church here, of which he has been a zealous officer for many years, feel his loss. Only lost to us, but saved in Heaven. The writer has known him only one year, in which time he has seen in his character much to love and nothing to condemn.

"And I am glad that he has lived thus long,
And glad that he has gone to his reward:
Nor deem that kindly nature did him wrong,
Softly to disengage the vital cord.
When his weak hand grew weaker, and his eye
Dark with the mists of age, it was his time to die."

B. H. H.

On the 28th ult., in Union Tp., SARAH, daughter of John and Elizabeth JAMES, aged 11 years and 19 days.

From a bed of suffering, this opening flower has gone to bloom in a fairer clime. Her short life's race is run—closed are the weary eyes on earth's tear-dimmed scenes. Her aching limbs are soothed, and now she treads the streets of the New Jerusalem.

On the 21st inst., DANIEL, infant son of George Spiece, aged 2 months and 10 days.

Price of announcing a candidate, $1. Those marked with a star have paid for their announcement.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LEGISLATURE.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. JOHN G. MINNICH, of Bedford, as a candidate for Legislature, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

Prothonotaryship.

We are authorized to announce the name of JEREMIAH K. BOWLES, Esq. of Bedford Township, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. B. BUNN, of Schellsburg Borough as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

YOU will please announce Dr. WILLIAM BURCH of Pattonsville as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the People's County, Convention.

Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. JOHN DASHER, of Hopewell Tp., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of WM. M. HANCOCK, of St. Clair Township, as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN A. GUMP, of West Providence Township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of ABRAHAM DENNISON, of Bedford Township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

WE are authorized to announce the name of EDMUND BEDELL, of Union Township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

Every Day Brings Something New!

ANOTHER NEW FIRM!!

FERGUSON & SHAFER,

AT the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new. They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will "foot up" every six months. Their Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates.

Their *Shoe Department* contains every variety of Shoes and Boots, for Men, Woman and Children.

They invite a fair share of patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others, at ONE PRICE for everybody.

April 27, 1860.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

AN election, for President, Treasurer and Board of Directors of the Bedford Cemetry Association, will be held at the Court House, on Friday, the 3d day of May, next, at 7 o'clock, P. M.,

April 27.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

FARMERS, MECHANICS,

AND ALL,

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS,

AND CALL AT

OSTER & CARN'S CHEAP SIDE.

WE have the pleasure to announce to our friends and customers, that we are now receiving a very large and beautiful stock of New and cheap

Spring and Summer Goods,

comprising Medium styles, gay and plain,

Dress Goods,

In part Silk Foulards, poil de cherve's, Mohair Plaids, Ristoria Cloth, Poplins, Lustres, Brilliantees, Challie de Lams, Prongees, Chintzes, Lawns, Lavellas, De Lains at 10, 12, 15, 18 and 25 cts., Mohair, De Berge at 10, 12 and 15 cts., Stella Shawls at $1.50, worth $2.00, Calicoes, for the million at 5 6, 8, 9, 10, and 12 cts, Piles of Muslins by the piece and yard at 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12 cts., Something new in Ginghams, at 10, 12 and 14 cts., Pantaloon Stuff at 10, 12, 15 and 18 cts, Cloth, Cassimers and Tweeds, Cassinetts and Jeans all colors, Silk, Satin and Marseilles vestings, Cottonades, Linen ducks and drillings, Gent's new Styles, Shirts, Collars, Stocks, neck Ties, Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs &c., Marseilles and Linen Shirt fronts, Fine Shirt fronts at 12½ cts., warranted not all linen, Ready Made Clothing, elegant vests from 62½ cts., up, Coats 87½ cts., up.

Hats and Caps,

For the million, from 10 cts., up, Bonnets, Bloomers, and Shakers, Ribbons, Rushes and Flowers, very cheap.

BOOTS and SHOES,

Cheap as the cheapest.

Glass, china and Queensware,

FRESH SUPPLY OF GROCERIES,

Superior Green and Black Teas, prime Rio, Laguayra and Clara Coffee, nice brown Sugar at 8. 9, and 10 cts., White Crushed at 12½ cts., Baking Molasses at 10 and 12½ cts., per quart, best Golden Syrup at 18 and 20 per quart, Bakers Cocoa, Corn Starch, extracts for flavoring and spices of all kinds.

We invite every person to call and see. No trouble to show goods.

TERMS: Prompt settlement by cash, produce or note, every January.

Bedford, April 27, 1860.

NOTICE TO COMMANDING OFFICERS OF COMPANIES of the 1st Brigade, Sixteenth Division, Penna. volunteers:

The attention of Commanding Officers of Companies is directed to section third, article third, of the Militia Laws of Pennsylvania, the provisions of which have never been complied with, and which are as follows:—

"The commanding officer of each and every company of uniformed militia within this commonwealth, shall, on or within five days after the first Monday in May, in each year, deliver or cause to be delivered to the Commissioners of the City or County in his Brigade, and a duplicate copy to the Brigade Inspector of his Brigade, a roll, alphabetically arranged, of the names and residences of all the Officers, non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of his company, which roll shall be certified by him, upon honor, to include only the names of persons fully equiped, according to the laws of the United States and of this State, and ready for service in his company; and also to report a list in duplicate, similarly arranged, of persons who have for the current year contributed to the funds of an uniformed and organized company the sum of fifty cents, as an equivalent for military service, which list shall have annexed to it an affidavit, signed by the officers of the company, and setting forth that the said sum has been actually paid to the funds of said company by or for each and every person named therein, for the current year, which shall exempt said persons from paying the same to the Collector.

A. J. SANSOM,
April 27, 1860. Brigade Inspector.

Notice.

THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of Joshua Price, late of Cumberland Valley Tp., dec'd, will apply to the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, for a discharge from his said office, on Monday the 30th April, 1860.

April 27. JOSEPH HEMMING.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. John Lyon,
T. Lyttleton Lyon, A. M., } **Principals.**

THE summer session of this Institution, will open on Friday the 4th day of May, 1860. It is desirable that all students should enter at the commencement of the Quarter, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.

It is the design of the Principals to make this Academy in all respects a first class Institution for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community. A strict discipline will be enforced.

A few boys (the number is limited to ten) will be received into the family of the Principals as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location of such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting the springs, will be near their children during the summer season.

TERMS: $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, lights and tuition in all the branches.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS PER QUARTER: $6, English branches, $7,50 Classical do. &c.

April 27, 1860.

BRIGADE ORDERS NO. 1.

THE uniformed Companies composing the First Brigade, 16th Division, P. M., will parade for the purpose of inspection and review, at the following times and places:

The HOPEWELL RIFLEMEN will meet at the town of Hopewell, on Monday, the 21st day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

The BLOODY RUN BLUES will meet at the town of Bloody Run, on Tuesday, the 22d day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

The BEDFORD RIFLEMEN will meet in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 26th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

The CUMBERLAND VALLEY BLUES will meet at the town of Centreville, on Thursday, the 24th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The BLACK PLUMED RIFLEMEN will meet in the Borough of Schellsburg, on Saturday, the 19th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

Captains of Companies will please take notice of these orders, and notify their Companies accordingly. They are also required to make return of their Companies for the year 1860, at the time of the above named parades.

A. J. SANSOM,
Brigade Inspector,
1st Brigade 16th Division, P. M.

Brigade Inspector's Office, Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ATTENTION RIFLEMEN.

YOU are hereby ordered to parade for inspection, at the Court House, in Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of MAY, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in summer uniform, with plume, and with arms and accoutrements in good order.

By order of the Capt.

G. W. STIFFLER, O. S.

April 20.

LIST OF RETAILERS.

NOTICE is hereby given to all wholesale and retail dealers engaged in the selling of goods, merchandize, commodities or effects of whatever kind or nature, whether of the growth, product and manufacture of the United States, or of any foreign State, and to all millers, distillers, &c., residing within the County of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, that they are classified and assessed by the undersigned, Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes in said County, for the year 1860, as follows:

	Class.	Tax.
Bedford Borough.		
Oster & Carn	13	$10 00
A. B. Cramer & Co.,	13	10 00
Nicholas Lyons	14	7 00
Reed, Minnich & Co.,	13	10 00
John Alsip	14	7 00
Miss Margaret Fetterly	14	7 00
Samuel Shuck & Co.,	14	7 00
Robert Fyan	14	7 00
J. M. Shoemaker & Co,	14	7 00
Sarah E. Potts	14	7 00
Isaac Leppel	14	7 00
Colin Loyer	14	7 00
Agnes Saupp	14	7 00
John Arnold (Hardware)	14	7 00
Wm. Hartley do	14	7 00
Geo. Blymire (Tinware)	14	7 00
Dr. B. F. Harry (Drugs)	14	7 00
H. C. Reamer (Drugs)	14	7 00
Manspeaker & Shafer	14	7 00
A. L. Deffibaugh	14	7 00
Jacob Bolinger, Confectionary	14	7 00
John Hafer, Ten pin Alley		10 00
One Billiard table, same		10 00
Reed, Rupp & Schell, Brokers		10 00
J. A Henderson, Eating House		10 00
John J. Luther " "		10 00
S. J. McCauslin " "		10 00
John G. Minnich " "		10 00
John Taylor, Tanyard	14	7 00
Bedford Tp.		
David Patterson, Mill	14	7 00
J. S. Ritchey, Distilery	4	15 00
John Alsip, Mill	14	7 00
Jordan & Shires, Foundry	14	7 00
Poor House Mill	14	7 00
Bedford Mineral Sp. Co. 2 Billiard tables		20 00
Same Ten pin alley		10 00
Sam'l & W. W. Shuck, Tanyard	14	7 00
Nicholas Lyons "	14	7 00
Broadtop Tp.		
John F. Lowry	14	7 00
Dock & Ashcom, foundry	14	7 00
Colerain Tp.		
A. C. James	14	7 00
James & Barnhart	14	7 00
Henry Smith Mill	8	5 00
Nicholas Koons Mill	8	5 00
John Bowser "	14	7 00
Cumberland Valley Tp.		
Thomas Growden	14	7 00
John May, jr.	14	7 00
Anderson & McCoy	14	7 00
Jacob Anderson	14	7 00
H. J. Bruner Mill	8	5 00
Adam Zembower Mill	8	5 00
East Providence Tp.		
D. A. T. Black	14	7 00
John Nycum & Son	14	7 00
Simon Nycum Mill	8	5 00
H. Felton & Bro. Mill	14	7 00
John Lauderbaugh	14	7 00
John Nycum Tanyard	8	5 00
Simon Nycum "	8	5 00
Hopewell Tp.		
Geo. Wishart Mill	14	7 00
Hopewell Company Mill	14	7 00
James Drew	14	7 00
Harrison Tp.		
J. C Devore	14	7 00
V. B. Wertz	14	7 00
Juniata Tp.		
Frederick Hildebrandt	14	7 00
J. C. Riffle Mill	14	7 00
Hillegas & Mowry	14	7 00
Wm. Keyser	14	7 00
Lewis N. Fyan	14	7 00
Same Mill	14	7 00
Same Distillery		10 00
John Marker	14	7 00
Joseph Gardill	14	7 00
Liberty Tp.		
George Rhoads	14	7 00
Jacob Fockler	14	7 00
Lewis Putt	14	7 00
Wm. Putt jr. Confectionary	8	5 00
Londonderry Tp.		
T. J. Porter	14	7 00
Charles Hoyman Mill	14	7 00
James Burns	14	7 00
G. R. Bailley	14	7 00
Philip Devore, Confectionary	8	5 00
Monroe Tp.		
Daniel Fletcher	14	7 00
Samuel Mixel & Co.,	14	7 00
J. R. O'Neal	14	7 00
Napier Tp.		
John Wayde	14	7 00
James Burns, Mill	14	7 00
John Statler. "	14	7 00
John Hull, "	14	7 00
Wm. Colvin, "	14	7 00
Peter Hillegas "	14	7 00
Schellsburg Borough.		
A. B. Bunn	14	7 00
John Smith	14	7 00
John S. Schell	14	7 00
B. Statler & Son	14	7 00
Miller & Blackburn	14	7 00
B. F. Horn & Bro.,	14	7 00
Duncan McVicker, Tinware	14	7 00
John E. Colvin	14	7 00
John S. Schell, tanyard	14	7 00
John Clark & Son	14	7 00
Snake Spring Tp.		
John G. Hartley, Mill	14	7 00
B. R. Ashcom, "	14	7 00
Nicholas Koons	14	7 00
St. Clair Tp.		
F. D. Beegle	14	7 00
Geo. B. Amick	14	7 00
George Heinsling	14	7 00
Nathan Wright	14	7 00
Ezra Dunham	14	7 00
J. M. Wright mill	14	7 00
G. D. Trout	14	7 00
Same, Mill	14	7 00
Jacob H. Bowser, mill	14	7 00
Josiah Blackburn	14	7 00
Simon Hershman	14	7 00
Thomas W. Smith	14	7 00
Southampton Tp.		
H. C. Lashley	14	7 00
Benjamin Mills	14	7 00
Bernard O'Neal, mill	14	7 00
Wm. Adams "	14	7 00
P. Clingman "	14	7 00
Amos Ash "	14	7 00
Moses Eastman & Bro , mill	14	7 00
J. & S. Hanks, tanyard	14	7 00
West Providence Tp.		
J. M. Barndollar & Son.	13	10 00
J. B. Williams	13	10 00
Thomas Ritchey	14	7 00
Wm. States & Co.,	14	7 00
Josiah Baughman, Foundry	8	5 00
C. T. Blake, Confectionary	8	5 00
Eli Ramsey	14	7 00
J. Barndollar, tanyard	8	5 00
Philip Morgart, ten pin alley		10 00
Middle Woodberry Tp,		
H. McNeal	14	7 00
Same, Furnace	12	20 00
Andrew Baker	14	7 00
George Potter, mill	14	7 00
George R. Barndollar	14	7 00
Same mill	13	10 00
A. L. Beckhoefer	14	7 00
A. Keagy mill	14	7 00
Same, Iron foundry	8	5 00
Jeremiah Mentzer	14	7 00
John Keagy Factory,	14	7 00
South Woodberry Tp.		
Robert Ralston, Confectionary	8	5 00
Daniel M. Bare, mill	14	7 00
Same "	13	10 00
Same store	14	7 00
Adam Ketring, Factory	14	7 00
D. F. Buck	14	7 00
Samuel Oster	14	7 00
Joseph B. Noble, mill	14	7 00
Union Tp.		
John Ake mill	14	7 00
John H. Walter	14	7 00
B. R. Henderson mill	14	7 00
Jacob Oster "	14	7 00
J. Mowry & Bro , "	14	7 00
A. Ake "	14	7 00

An appeal will be held on Saturday the 5th day of May, next, at the Commissioner's office, in the Borough of Bedford, where and when all persons interested, who are not satisfied with the above classification may attend if they think proper. No appeal can be had after the 5th day of May. Given under my hand, the 14th of April, 1860.

LEVI AGNEW,
April 20. Mercantile Appraiser.

STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM!

"WHO'S fond of strawberries and cream?" Echo, "all!" Then all are requested to call at LYNCH'S, and buy few or many plants of choice kinds. Those planting now will get a few berries this season.

April 20.

GOOD NEWS!

THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. Also, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.

ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.

GROCERIES!

This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices. Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

April 13, 1860.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exponas, and Levara Facias, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 28th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All Deff's right, title and interest in and to one tract of land, containing 450 acres, more or less, about, seventy five acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house with kitchen attached, tenant house, and double log barn thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of James Rollins, Robert Hudson and others, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Mock.

Also, one tract, or parcel of land, containing 22 acres, more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, with a frame dwelling house, one rough cast tenant house, frame stable, school house and a frame of a saw mill, thereon erected; adjoining lands of George Elder, John Hardman, Henry Werts and others, situate in Harrison Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Dan'l Trostle, tere tenant.

Also, all Deff's right, title and interest in and to one tract of land, containing fifty acres, more or less, about eight acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Philip Knisely, David Brallier and others, situate in Hopewell township, Bedford Co., and taken in execution as the property of William Stiffler.

Also, one tract of land, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, about seventy five acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant house and double log barn thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Anthony Stiffler, David Border and others, situate in Napier township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Patrick Dollard.

Also, all deft's interest in and to a certain piece, or parcel of land, situate in St. Clair tp., Bedford County, on the waters of Bobb's Creek, containing one hundred acres and allowance, &c., being part of a larger tract of land surveyed on a warrant dated 7th July, 1762, granted to Col. Henry Boquet, and conveyed by William and George Haldenand to George Mock, with all the rights and appertenances thereunto belonging, and taken in execution as the property of George Mock.

Also, one plantation or tract of land situate in East Providence Township in said County adjoining lands of William Whetstone, George W. Householder, Cadwalder Evans and others Containing 600 acres more or less and including all that tract called the Weaverling tract except that part of the same heretofore sold to Cadwalder Evans with about 250 acres cleared and under fence with a large stone tavern house, frame tenant house, store house large frame stable and saw mill and other buildings thereon erected the whole known as the Juniata Crossings property and taken in execution as the property of George Megraw.

Also, one tract of land containing ninety three acres more or less, about fifty five acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house and two log stables thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of William Keefe, Jacob Semler and others, situate in St. Clair Tp., Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of George Kimberly.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, April 6, 1860.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

April 13, 1860.

Estate of John Black, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford County, upon the estate of John Black, late of Napier Township, dec'd, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JEREMIAH E. BLACK,
GEORGE W. HORN,
April 20· Administrator's.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration, having been granted to the subscriber, living in Harrison Township, on the estate of Melcher Fisher, late of said Townscip, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. DAVID MILLER,
April 6, 1860. Adm'r.

Treasurer's Sale OF UNSEATED LANDS.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, and for other purposes, passed the 13th of March, 1815, and the supplement thereto, passed the 13th day of March, 1817, and 25th of March, 1831, and the 9th day of March, 1847, the Treasurer of the county of Bedford hereby gives notice to all concerned therein, that unless the County, State, School and Road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such part of each tract, as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, County of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next, for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon; and said sale will be continued from day to day, until all are disposed of.

WM. SCHAFER,
Treasurer.

No. Acres.	Warantees or Owners.	Dolls.	Cts.
	Broadtop Township.		
150	James Entriken	10	28
8	do		98
75	William Gray	1	23
380	Francis Mowing,	93	18
484 & 136 p	Samuel Kerr	20	57
422 & 30 p	Barnet Mowing	27	26
466	John Stone	24	25
465½	Isaac Kerr	24	15
440	John Razon	6	15
399	John Belt	12	12
63	Jacob Meyers	3	72
75	John Deveraux (Dunlap tract)	10	10
403	John Boleman	19	45
30	Lewis T. Watson	1	54
427	Mary Montgomery	4	22
421	John Montgomery	4	73
339	Stevens & Co in right of Shreeves	23	39
287	E. Foster & W. P. Schell	6	75
25	James Figard		61
60	William Figard	4	38
25	John King's Heirs		55
393 & 197 p	James Patton & H. Easton		53
	Colerain Township.		
414	Michael Roof	1	24
410	Agues Roof	1	20
400	Jacob Whetstone	1	20
340¾	Jacob Wiland		50
111	Andrew Kihock		64
600	Samuel Williams	2	24
45	William Smith	1	46
427	Arthur Brown		64
	Cumberland Valley Township.		
106 117 p	Wm. M. Hall		16
400	Dr. James Smith	2	94
	Harrison Township.		
163	Nicholas Knight		24
900	William Lyon	3	19
75	Andrew P. Miller	1	72
	Hopewell Township.		
200	John Corby	1	20
413	John Kerr	4	76
150	James Howard		88
404	Richard Moan		68
420	John Cheney		72
404	Joseph Moan		68
409½	Samuel Moan		68
424 35 p	Alexander Moan		58
206½	John McIlney		48
196 50 p	Zachariah Moan		24
192	Timothy Moan		27
200 54 p	Israel Moan		28
222	Elizabeth Piper		69
212 20 p	John Boyd		34
214 65 p	William Davis		32
216 60½ p	Isabella Davis		58
220½	William Piper		62
238	John Hardin		66
221	Ignatius Hardin		62
434 125 p	James Wilson		72
181 40 p	David Piper		32
99	Richard Clark		28
425	George F. Alberti	1	20
213	Joseph Lancaster		60
402	Thomas Taylor	1	20
402 57 p	Stephen Moan		68
440¾	Shaw Tract, Oakman Lands	1	24
239	Jas. McIlney, Forge property	22	00
9	Puterbaugh's heirs		14
400	Isaac Cavan		72
	Londonderry Township.		
453	Joseph Gardner	1	36
150	John Saddler	1	80
	Liberty Township.		
200	Mary Gordon	7	95
200	James Gordon	4	36
400	Thomas Jones	11	95
150½	Stephen Kerr	3	40
165	Edward Langly	7	20
200	Jacob Miller	6	00
200	Elizabeth Miller	6	00
200	Mary Piper	5	98
200	Amelia Piper	7	98
60	Abel Put	1	20
400	Edward Stone	7	48
400	John Tomm	10	73
374 84 p	Hannah Alberti	5	40
448	Marian Alberti	5	00
403	Alexander Montgomery	5	15
403	William Montgomery		88
100	George B. Kay	3	16
3 Lots	William P. Schell	2	75
200	John Razor	2	56
200	Francis Means	2	56
150	Stephen Kerr	1	90
90	Manor Tract	1	58
200	Milligan & Benedict	2	58
40	Peter Bowser		54
5	George Thompson		12
	Monroe Township.		
25	Joseph McDaniel		56
	Napier Township.		
200	Abner Rodgers		60
	Providence East.		
1219	Samuel Tate's Heir's		44
900	do do do		44
800	do do do		44
224½	do do do		28
113¾	G. W. Barton		32
105 & 95p	Mahlon Barton		32
136 & 109p	David Smith		32
95 & 55p	Joshua Hixon		30
401 & 40p	James Cavan	1	20
400	Isaac Cavan	1	20
210	George Deweese		90
17	J. Sparks' Heirs or F. Gibs		16
61	L. A. Carpenter		22
	Providence West.		
100	Daniel Ritchey		18
40	David Roller		14
15	Joseph McDaniel		36
106	Peter Morgert		68
	St. Clair Township.		
4 Lots	Jacob Ink's Heirs		48
204	David McRobert	1	20
477	James Ross	1	20
411	William Snively	1	20
	Southampton.		
200	James Riggs		60
435	Henry Whetstone	1	32
433½	William Buck	1	20
	Union Township.		
50	Christopher Snyder		66
100	Widow Croyle	2	39
439½	James Seawright	12	43
60	Brumbaugh & Co.	1	50
50	Cowples Brush		38
439	John Martin	10	62
60	—— Bowser	1	17
90	—— Boyer	1	68
200	—— Langam	1	68
150	William Langam	2	80
150	Bowser Brush	1	78
	Woodberry South.		
19	William Fluke		6
19	Fluke's Heirs		32
222	Elizabeth Piper		67
216 & 60p	Isabella Davis		24
64 & 100p	John S. Hetrick		28
	Woodberry Middle.		
100	Adjoining Heffley's Heirs	5	50
117	Daniel Montgomery	10	20
180	Daniel Montgomery	4	48
170	Margaret Croft	1	70
22	Kensinger's Heirs	1	00
20	Frank Nicodemus		75
16	George Nicodemus		70
173	—— Mellnay	7	97
62	John McFadden	6	15
50	John Nicodemus	1	87
52	John Smith, Jr.	1	77
46	Benner's Heirs	1	87
40	—— Stonerook	2	50
403	William Montgomery	5	00
150	Robert Montgomery	1	02
13	Jacob Farrey		64
20	Renhart Replogle	1	03
13	John Teeter		64
12	Samuel Teeter		60
50	Robert Montgomery	1	20

April 6, 1860.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS,

DRAWN for April term, 5th Monday, 30th day, 1860.

George Elder, Foreman; Wm. Adams, Esq., Thos Blackburn, Geo. Bortz, Dan'l Boyer, Dan'l Bear, David A. T. Black, Sam'l Beckley, Isaac Clark, Geo. Diehl, Isaac Grove, Dan'l Horn, Simon Hamaker, David Ickes, John L. Lessig, Wm. Morgart, Adam F. Miller, Andrew Middleton, Sam'l Oster, Joseph Rininger, Jackson Ripley, Sam'l Statler, Geo. F. Steel, G. D. Trout.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS, drawn for April Term, 5th Monday, 30th day, 1860.

Thomas Allison, John Alsip, Jacob Aucker, D. T. Ake, Frederick H. Beegle, Soloman Beegle, George Bortz, James Burns, Jr. Josiah Baughman, Jacob Bossler, Christian Carn, Charles Colfelt, Michael Carpenter, Philip Clark, Thomas Dunahoe, Isaac Earnest, Henry Felton, Jacob Fisher, Henry Fluck, Dan'l Fletcher, Archibald Finley, Jacob D. Fetter, John Gephart Jr. William A. Grove, Henry Gates, David Hitchew, John R. Hardman, Richard Langden, Sam'l W. Miller, Philip Morgart, Adam Otto, Amos Robinett, John Statler, Abraham Steel, John E. Satterfield, Wilson Weeks, Sam'l Wenk.

April 6, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE following named persons, have filed their petitions for Tavern License in the Clerk's Office of Bedford County, and will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions on Monday the 30th day of April, next.

John Hafer,	Bedford Borough,	Tavern.
Jonathan Horton,	" "	"
Isaac Mengel,	" "	"
A. G. Allen,	" Township	"
Jacob Snider,	Cumb. Val.	"
Y. V. Wertz,	Harrison	"
Martin Fichtner,	" "	"
Frederick Hildebrand,	Juniata	"
Joseph Foller,	" "	"
James Burns,	Londonderry	"
Jonathan Fichtner,	" "	"
Catharine Tricker,	Liberty	"
J. A. Rohm,	" "	"
Andrew Adams,	Monroe	"
George Wemmer,	" "	"
George Stuckey,	Napier	"
D. A. T. Black,	East Prov'	"
George Megraw,	" "	"
John A. Gump,	West "	"
George Colvin,	Schellsburg Borough	"
John M. Robison,	" "	"
Peter Amick,	St. Clair Township	"
Bernard O'Neal,	Southampton	"
Thomas C. Reighart,	Union	"
Wm. M. Pearson,	M. Woodb'y	"
Henry Finck,	" "	"
James L. Prince,	S. "	"
Sarah Fillet,	Bedford Borough,	"
John Todd, Bedford tp.		"
William F. Smith, Rainsburg Borough.		"
Andrew J. Pennell,	do do	"
James Barefoot, St. Clair tp.		"
James S. Beckwith, Broadtop tp.		"

March 30, 1860. S. H. TATE, Clerk.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Francis M. Kimmell, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. Sniveey and John Taylor, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 30th day of April, next. Notice is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said county of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford April 6, 1860.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Ferguson & Manspeaker, has this day been dissoved by mutual consent. The interest of Ferguson has been sold to Simon L. Shafer, and the business will hereafter be conducted by Manspeaker & Shafer.

Those indebted to Ferguson & Manspeaker, will please close their accounts by cash or note. April 6th, 1860.

April 13, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between Eli Hoover and Jacob Hoover, in the Lumbering or Sawing business, in Liberty township, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th November, 1859, last, all persons having claims against said firm will be paid by Jacob Hoover, who continues the business at the same place.

ELI & JACOB HOOVER.

April 13, 1860.

NOTICE. The undersigned hereby gives notice that he intends to apply to the next Orphan's Court of Bedford county, commencing 30th April, A. D. 1860, for a discharge from the office of administrator of the Estate of Samuel Cartwright, late of Middle Woodberry tp, dec'd.

DANIEL SHOCK.

April 13, 1860.

INDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER,

A STANDARD MEDICINE

For the speedy, radical, and effectual cure of ALL DISEASES arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This medicine has wrought the most miraculous cures in desperate cases of

Scrofula,	Cancerous formations,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas, Boils,

THE
ONLY PREPARATION
WORTHY OF
Universal Confidence & Patronage.

FOR STATESMEN, JUDGES, CLERGYMEN,

Ladies and Gentlemen, in all parts of the world testify to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and gentlemen of the Press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can be here given; see circular for more, and it will be impossible for you to doubt.

74 Wall Street, New York, Dec. 20th, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of 15th inst., has been received, saying that I had been benefited by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative, and requesting my certificate of the fact if I had no objection to give it.

I award it to you cheerfully, because I think it due. My age is about 50 years; the color of my hair auburn, and inclined to curl. Some five or six years since it began to turn gray, and the scalp on the crown of my head to lose its sensibility and dandruff to form upon it. Each of these disagreeabilities increased with time, and about four months since a fourth was added to them, by hair falling off the top of my head and threatening to make me bald.

In this unpleasant predicament, I was induced to try Wood's Hair Restorative, mainly to arrest the falling off of my hair, for I had really no expectation that my gray hair could ever be restored to its original except from dyes. I was however, greatly surprised to find after the use of two bottles only, that not only was the falling off arrested, but the color was restored to the gray hairs and sensibility to the scalp, and dandruff ceased to form on my head, very much to the gratification of my wife, at whose solicitation I was induced to try it.

For this among the many obligations I owe to her sex. I strongly recommend all husbands who value the adulation of their wives to profit by my example, and use it if growing gray or getting bald.

Very respectfully, BEN. A. LAVENDER.

To O. J. Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York.

My family are absent from the city, and I am no longer at No. 11 Carrol Place.

Siamaston, Ala., July 10th, 1859.

To Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear sir: 'Your Hair Restorative' has done my hair so much good since I commenced the use of it, that I wish to make known to the public or its agents on the hair, which are great. A man or woman may be nearly deprived of hair, and by a resort to your 'Hair Restorative,' the hair will return more beautiful than ever; at least this is my experience. Believe it all? Yours truly. WM. H. KENEDY.

P. S.—You can publish the above if you like.—By publishing in our southern papers you will get more patronage south. I see several of your certificates in the *Mobile Mercury*, a strong southern paper. W. H. Kenedy.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor O. J. Wood: Dear sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever in New Orleans in 1851. I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cents more in proportion, and retails for $5.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

March 23, 1860.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified, that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford County; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, for Confirmation on Tuesday the 1st day of May, next at the Court House, in Bedford.

The account of Henry J. Bruner, Esq., administrator of the estate of Campbell Hendrickson, Esq., late of Cumberland Valley township dec'd.

The account of Joseph B. Noble, Esq., Guardian of Obadiah, Delilah, David, Alfred, Hannah, Mary S. and Harriet Over, minor children of Jacob Over, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd.

The account of Sam'l L. Russell Esq., Administrator *de bonis non* of Margaret Davidson, late of Bedford Township dec'd.

The account of Samuel L. Russell Esq., Executor of the last will &c. of Mary Ann Davidson, late of Bedford township, dec'd.

The account of John P. Hoover and William Horn, Executors of the last will &c., of Philip H. Hoover, late of Napier township, dec'd.

The account of John Mower Esq., Guardian of Annie E. Miller, one of the Daughters of Thomas B. Miller, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of Philip R. Ritchey Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Mixell, late of Snake Spring tp., dec'd.

The account of Levi Hardinger, Executor of the last will of Catharine Hardinger, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The account of Thomas Blackburn and Alexander McGregor Esq., Executors of the last will &c. of Benjamin Bowen, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Rachel Kegg, Administrator of the estate of John Kegg, late of Colerain tp., dec'd.

The account of David Hitchew, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Hitchew, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob Burket, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Burket, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of Henry G. Geyer, Administrator of the estate of Conrod Geyer, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.

The account of Wm. Ott and Samuel Harcleroade, Executors of the last will &c., of John Harcleroade, late of Colerain township, dec'd.

The account of Benjamin H. Walker, Administrator of the estate of Eliel Allen, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The account of John Mower, one of the administrators *de bonis non* of the estate of Charles McDowell, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd.

The account of John Mower, Guardian of Emma V. Garver, late Emma V. Miller, one of the daughters of Thomas B. Miller, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd.

S. H. TATE, Register.

Register's Office, Bedford April 6, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.

April 6, 1860. SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber living in Napier tp., on the estate of Rebecca McCreary, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement. JAMES ALLISON,

April 6, 1860. Executor.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH WEYANDT.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Joseph Weyandt late of Union Township dec'd having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County—notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ELIAS DELL,

April 13, 1860.—* Adm'r.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

G. H. GAITHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.

Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
74. WALL ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly attended to.

Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

W. J. Mullin M. D.,
PHYSICIAN
AND
DENTIST.
SCHELLSBURG, PENN'A.

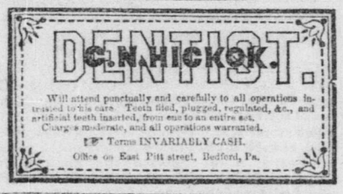
OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cates entrusted to his care.

He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.

Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to
An Entire Set,
Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.

TERMS *moderate*, and all operations *warranted*.

April 8, 1859.—tf.


DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.
Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

To Parents and Guardians,

THE
TUSCARORA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION is located at Academia, Juniata county, Pa., 8 miles from the Penn'a Railroad, at Patterson station, and 6 miles from the Perrysville station.

TERMS:

The Academic Year consists of two Sessions of five months each. The Summer Session with which the School opens, will commence on Tuesday, the 1st day of May, 1860, and will close on Saturday, the 29th September, 1860, and the Winter Session, on Thursday the 1st day of November, 1860, and close March 30th, 1861.

Board including Fuel, Light and Tuition in the Primary and Collegiate Departments, per term, payable in advance,	$75 00
Washing, per dozen,	35
Lessons on Piano or Guitar, according to length,	$16, $20 or $25 per Sess.
Use of Piano or Guitar, according to time,	4, 5 or 6 "
Drawing or Flower Painting	10 to 15 "
Ancient or Modern Languages, *each*,	10 "
When fire is required in Sleeping Rooms, each pupil,	8

Seats in Church Free.

Young ladies will be met at the above stations and conveyed to the Institution, if a short notice be given by letter, addressed to the Principal at Academia, Juniata county. For circulars or other information address the Principal at the above office. REV. W. G. E. AGNEW,

March 23, 1860.—2m Principal.

HOPEWELL HOUSE,
HOPEWELL BEDFORD COUNTY, PENN'A
JOHN B. CASTNER,
Proprietor.

May 6, 1859.—ly.

WAGONS.

WE have on hand three new two horse Wagons which we will sell cheap in exchange for any kind of grain, or give a reasonable credit thereon.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 7, 1859.

JUST received a large lot of pure white lead and Lindseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

April 13, 1860.

HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

IT is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind; then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ **Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.**

Agents for Bedford County: B. F. Harry, H C Reamer, Bedford; John F. Lowry, Hopewell; E. B. Ramsy, Bloody Run; John Nycum, Fairview.

Nov. 4, 1859.

To Farmers and Gardeners.

THE subscribers offer for sale 60,000 Barrels of POUDRETTE, made by the LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, in Lots to suit Purchasers. This article is in the twentieth year of its introduction into this country, and has outlived fertilizers of every other description, for the following reasons:

1st. It is made from the night soil of the City of New York, by the L. M. Co., who have a capital of $100,000 invested in the business, which is at risk should they make a bad article.

2d. For Corn and Vegetables it is the cheapest, neatest and handiest manure in the world; it can be placed in direct contact with the seed, forces and ripens vegetation two weeks earlier, prevents the cut worm, *doubles the crop*, and is *without disagreeable odor*. Three dollars worth or two barrels is all sufficient to manure an acre of corn in the hill.

PRICE—1 bbl. $2—2 bbls. $3.50—5 bbls. $8, and over 6 bbls. $1.50 per barrel, delivered free of cartage, to vessels or railroad in New York City.

A pamphlet containing every information, and certificates from farmers all over the United States, who have used it from two to seventeen years, will be sent free to any one applying for the same.

GRIFFING CROTHERS & CO.,
North River Agricultural Warehouse,
60 Courtland Street, New York, or
136 South Delaware Avenue Philadelphia, Pa.

March 9, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Hannah Miller, late of Londonderry township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. F. LEHMAN
March 23, 1860. Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed Auditor, to ascertain the balance in the hands of Charles Hoyman, Adm'r of Samuel Hoyman, dec'd, and distribute the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on the 5th day of April, next, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY, Auditor.

March 23, 1860.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, living in Cumberland Valley Township, on the Estate of Wm. H. Wentling, late of said township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN WENTLING,
March 23, 1860. Executor.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Geo. N. Davis, late of Napier Township, de'cd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the estate are notified to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against the same, are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE N. ELLIS,
March 30, 1860. Adm'r.

NOTICE.—The undersigned intending to quit the Hotel business, is desirous of settling up his accounts, and to enable him to pay his debts, he must have some aid from his debtors, and therefore hopes that all indebted to him will do something to help him.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

Feb. 24, 1860.

DR. M'LANE'S
CELEBRATED
VERMIFUGE
AND
LIVER PILLS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the Trade, and more especially the Physicians of the country, to two of the most popular remedies now before the public. We refer to

Dr. Chas. M'Lane's Celebrated
Vermifuge and Liver Pills.

We do not recommend them as universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports, viz.:

THE VERMIFUGE,

For expelling Worms from the human system. It has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various Animals subject to Worms.

THE LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of LIVER COMPLAINTS, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &c. In cases of

FEVER AND AGUE,

preparatory to or after taking Quinine, they almost invariably make a speedy and permanent cure.

As specifics for the above mentioned diseases, they are Unrivaled, and never known to fail when administered in accordance with the directions.

Their unprecedented popularity has induced the proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

to dispose of their Drug business, in which they have been successfully engaged for the last Twenty Years, and they will now give their undivided time and attention to their manufacture. And being determined that Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills shall continue to occupy the high position they now hold among the great remedies of the day, they will continue to spare neither time nor expense in procuring the Best and Purest material, and compound them in the most thorough manner. Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS. Pittsburgh, Pa.

P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and *take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros. Pittsburgh, Pa.* To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Reamer & Way, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.

May 27, 1859.—zz.

A CARD.
Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBURG, Pa.
Faculty.

E. J. OSBRORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stephens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy, &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar, &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.

Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	1 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50
Ornamental	
Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1,75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institution in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—The spring term commences April 5, 1859.

For particulars, address the peincipal.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.

Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 29, 1859.

JOHN ALSIP'S
CHEAP
CASH AND PRODUCE STORE

Opposite the "Union Hotel," Bedford, Pa.

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, **Groceries of all Kinds and Quality,** *QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,* AND IN SHORT—EVERY THING ELSE WHICH IS USUALLY KEPT BY MERCHANTS, AND WHICH HE WILL SELL *"Cheaper than the Cheapest."*

June 24, 1859.

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.

The map will show the location of all the citizens, and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops, &c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.

Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860.

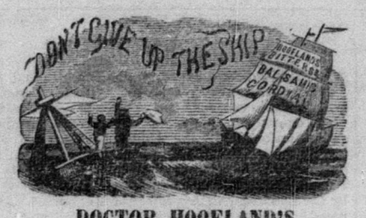
EDWD. L. WALKER.

P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.

July 1, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions, Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c., for sale at this office.



DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON & CO., Philad'a, Pa.,
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dul, Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

☞DO YOU WANT SOMETHING TO STRENGTHEN YOU?
DO YOU WANT A GOOD APPETITE?
DO YOU WANT TO BUILD UP YOUR CONSTITUTION?
DO YOU WANT TO FEEL WELL?
DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF YOUR NERVOUSNESS?
DO YOU WANT ENERGY?
DO YOU WANT TO SLEEP WELL?
DO YOU WANT A BRISK AND VIGOROUS FEELING?

If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry and Reamer & Way, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.

May 27, 1859.—zz.

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.

A mild yet effectual medicine, composed of the best material known to medical science, for the cleansing of the alimentary canal and relieving the springs and avenues of life of all morbid obstructions and impurities, must be a public blessing and a domestic and individual protection and safeguard, in proportion as it becomes known. Such a medicine the families of the United States have long had in MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, and the good they have done is inestimable. They have won their high fame and firmly established character by their virtues alone, without the aid of the usual arts of notority or impudent experiment on the faith of the credulous.

In all general derangments of the digestive and alimentary functions, as well as in a vast variety of acute and chronic diseases, their effects are prompt and complete as to excite astonishment.

In *rheumatism, settled pain in the organs and limbs, costiveness, piles, liver compiaints, jaundice, nervous and bilious attacks, headaches, fever and ague, eruptive diseases, bad aspect of the complexion, indigestion and flatulency, cholics, affections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, asthma and bronchitis, rheumatic colds and sore throats*, and indeed in almost every conceivable kind of ill health they are invaluable, and will afford certain, and most generally permanent relief. They require neither confinement nor change of diet—they neither prostrate the strength nor give pain—and a more delightful and effectual medicine cannot be procured either for individuals or families.

The proprietor has received for many years and is continually receiving the most fervent and grateful testimonials of their value. Prepared and sold by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and also by the agents.

Feb. 17, 1860.

GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "rudding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 1, 1859.—zz

Commonwealth Insurance Company,
UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.

INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY
FIRE.
ALSO
Against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Directors.

Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Lauman, Wm. Dock, Eli Slifer, James Fox, Geo. Bergner, Benj. Parke, Wm. H. Kepner, A. B. Warford, W. F. Murray, F. K. Boas, John H. Berryhill, Wm. F. Packer.

Officers.

SIMON CAMERON, Pres't. BENJ. PARKE, Vice Pres't.
S. S. CARRIER, *Secretary.*
J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Agent,* Bedford Pa.

Oct. 7, 1859.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP. JOHN J. SCHELL.

REED, RUPP & SCHELL,
Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange,
Bedford, Pa.

DRAFTS bought and sold, Collections made, and money promptly remitted.

Deposites solicited.

References: Hon. Job Mann, Bedford, Pa.
John Mower, Esq. " "
John Cessna, Esq. " "
Ross Forward, Somerset, "
Bunn Raguel & Co., Phila., "
Jno. Watt & Co. Pittsburg, "
J. W. Curley & Co., Balt., Md.

June 10, 1859.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this office.

April 8, 1859.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,)

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, and English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use, Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened a large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

our stock will be found very full and complete, including many kinds of goods that are entirely new—the assortment we now offer is superior in extent, variety, and cheapness—and all who favor us with a call may depend upon being suited in price and quality—we respectfully invite our friends and customers to learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

All kinds of Country Produce taken for goods. A credit will be extended to *prompt paying* buyers—and also to customers who will *cheerfully* settle their accounts every January by cash or note. These terms will be strictly adhered to.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Nov. 4, 1859.

Iron City College

CHEAPEST! BEST!! LARGEST!!!

$35.00

PAYS for Tuition in Single and Double Entry Book-Keeping, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.

Board 8 weeks $20, Stationery $35, entire expenses $62

Usual time from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed competent to manage the Books of any Business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000.

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

First Premiums for Best Business Writing for 1859, received at Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Onio State Fairs. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.

☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Circulars, Specimens and Embelished View of the College, inclose five letter stamps to

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Jan. 6, 1860.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds, repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, underthe above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.—28.